higher secondary schools/colleges should be given due encouragements. The teachers so employed should be treated on par with other teachers possessing equivalent qualification of general educational set-up. In pursuance of this advice of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, in many universities, colleges, schools, etc, traditional Sanskrit scholars have been employed. Traditional Sanskrit pandits are also invited to the seminars/workshops either organised/assisted by the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The vedic sammelan, the Sanskrit elocution contest and the other programmes of this nature are conducted in Sanskrit language.

Reported scandal in affiliation of B. Ed. College in Maharashtra

1704. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA:

DR. BAPU KALDATE:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the reported scandal in the affiliation of a number of B.Ed. Colleges in Maharashtra without consulting the Marathwada University and admission of students against donations;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any inquiry into the matter to know the factual position; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof stating the reaction of the Government with regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Reports to that effect have appeared in the newspapers.

(b) and (c) According to the information furnished by the Government of Maharashtra, permission for establishment of B.Ed. colleges was being granted from 1984-85 if the management did not seek any grants from the State Government. Nine applications were received during 1986-87. Of these, seven were recommended by the University to the State Government. In the remaining two cases, the State Government itself granted permission in terms of the provisions of Maharashtra Universities Act. Later, it came to the notice of the University, that most of the private colleges had admitted students excess of their sanctioned admission capacity and that two colleges were functioning without permission either from the State Government or from the University. The University, therefore, decided not to permit those students admitted in excess of the admission capacity and those from the unauthorised colleges, to sit in the March, 1987 examinations. When the University announced this decision, some of the affected students started agitations. Some managements also took the matter to the Bombay High Court. The High Court finally directed that the University should permit all the concerned students to appear in a special examination to be conducted some time in June, 1987.

According to the State Government of Maharashtra, in the light of these developments, the whole matter was reviewed and they have decided that from 1987-88, the practice of granting permission to managements who do not seek financial assistance from the Government, should be discontinued.

Colleges as Autonomous Institutions

1705. SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under Government's consideration to make a certain number of colleges in the country as Autonomous Institutions;

(b) If so, what are the basic objectives and criteria to identify colleges to be made autonomous; and

(c) what are the details regarding the manner in which the autonomous colleges will function and their relationship with the Universities concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The National Policy on Education-1986 envisages the development of autonomous colleges in large numbers. In pursuance of this, the University Grants Commission has formulated detailed guidelines for conferring autonomous status on selected colleges.

(b) The objective of the Scheme of autonomous colleges is decentralisation of academic administration, promotion of creatively and higher standards. The criteria suggested in the guidelines for identification of colleges are academic reputation and previous performance in university examination academic/co-curricular activities; academic attainments of the faculty; made of selection of teachers and students; physical facilities; institutional management; financial resources; etc.

(c) Autonomous collegs will have the freedom to undertake innovations, design their own courses of study, frame curricula and methods of teaching, and conduct their own examinations. Each autonomous college will have its own Governing Body, Academic Council, Boards of Studies and other Committees to advise it on academic as well as management matters. The autonomous status will be conferred on a College by the University to which it is affiliated. The University will also award the degrees to the students.

1706. [*Transferred to the 19th March*, 1987].

Improvement in Telegraph System

1707. SHRI PARAVATHANENI UPENDRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to improve the telegraph system in the country to ensure that all the telegrams are delivered within 12 hours anywhere within the country; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and the estimated expenditure involved in overhauling the whole system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir. A three year Action Plan has been launched in November 1985 in order to ensure delivery of 98 per cent of telegrams within 12 hours and 100 per cent within 24 hours between towns having CTos/DTos.

(b) The Action Plan envisages modernisation of telegraph network by installing Store and Forward Message Switching Systems, and providing terminal devices like Electronic teleprinters and Electronic key boards at an estimated cost of about Rs. 65 crores.

New Subjects for Schools Children

1708. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce new subjects for the school children from the next academic year in pursuance of the National Education Policy;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard;

(c) whether Government propose to reduce the number of the existing text books to make the learning of the new subjects feasible to achieve the objective envisaged therein;

(d) if so what are the details thereof; and

(e) if the answer to part (c) above be in the negative, what are the reasons thereof stating how Government propose to consider it possible to achieve the objective with the school children already overburdened with too many text books?